KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 46. *Vol. III.*] LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1812. [*Vol.* 26.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

BY THOMAS SMITH.

PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscribing Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

☞ THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

☞ PRINTING of every discription will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual terms,—the whole apparatus used in the office being entirely new.

Wilson's Gramar.

A NEW edition, revised and corrected, is just published and for sale at this office.

ATTENTION!

Swords, Epaulets, & Plumes,

For sale at the store of

TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER.

Oct. 27, 1812. 44—3t.

Education.

ON the first Monday in November I propose recommencing my School—Board may be had at my house and in the neighbourhood for those who may wish to prosecute the study of language and science under my direction.

J. MOORE.

Vaucluse, near Lexington, October 22d, 1812. 44-3t.

Copper for Stills.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are expecting in a few days, a quantity of Copper in Patterns for Stills—which they will sell on reasonable terms. 45-tf.

TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER.

Nov. 3, 1812.

THE subscriber having declined carrying on the Shoe and Boot making business; has taken a farm three miles below Bryan's Station, whereon Dr. Martin formerly lived, all those indebted by bond, note or account, will please come forward and pay up their respective balances immediately.

WILLIAM BOWLIN.

October 27th 1812. 45-tf.

THE LOT of ground at the corner of Main Cross and Second streets, is offered for sale at one, two and three years credit without interest. It will be divided so as to accommodate purchasers.

John Hart.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1812 38-tf

Notice.

THE subscriber is about to leave the state for a short time: all those indebted to him either by bond, note or book account, are most earnestly requested to call on Mr. L. J. Gist, or Mr. Saml. Trotter at the store of Messr's. Saml and George Trotter, and settle their respective dues, as further indulgence cannot be given.

ROBT. A. GATEWOOD.

Sept. 16th, 1812. 39-8t

To Rent,

THE whole or part of a HOUSE and LOT, situated in a public part of Main street; wherein is a store room, and a convenient back room adjoining thereto, well calculated either for a parlour or counting room, over which there are several good bed chambers, and underneath, two excellent cellars. Also, several out buildings; such as kitchen, spring and smoke houses, &c. For particulars, enquire of the printer.

40-tf *Lexington, Sept.* 29, 1812.

THE person who received a *SPY GLASS* about 4 feet long, in a mahogany case, from Mr. T. Smith, to sell, will please return it to this office. 41-tf

For Sale,

A LOT of ground containing about two acres, adjoining the new Roman Chapel, and fronting Third street, which will be sold in one or two lots to suit the purchaser. Application to be made to Gen. Robert Todd, near Lexington, to whom it belongs, or to David Todd, in Lexington. 40-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by Bond, Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to William Macbean, who is authorised to receive and settle the same—he has also directions to commence suits against all those who fail to avail themselves of this notice.

THOMAS D. OWINGS.

Lexington, Feb. 22, 1812. 9-tf

A Young Man,

PERFECLTLY acquainted with the business of *Tanning* and *Currying*, and who can produce satisfactory references as to his character and capability, will hear of a good situation, on application to Thomas Hanley, or

E. YEISER.

Lexington, 20th Oct. 1812. 43-4t.

Stop the Runaway.

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th of July last, a dark mulatto *Negro Man* named *DANIEL*, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, strong heavy made, very coarse features, good countenance. He was raised in Virginia, has lived near Charleston, (S. C.) for some years, from which last place he was brought about nine months since. The above reward will be given for the delivery of the said negro to the subscriber in Lexington, (K.) or confining him in any jail so that I get him.

J. L. DOWNING.

Lexington, October 19, 1812. 43-3w

FROM THE CHILLICOTHE FREEMONIAN.

GENERAL HULL—No man ever took command of troops under more favourable circumstances than *William Hull* did those composing the north-western army. The Ohio volunteers, brought suddenly together at Dayton, from every part of the state, anxiously waited the arrival of their commander in chief. Favorable reports concerning him, and above all, that of his being an officer of revolutionary experience, had already prepared for him a welcome reception. The suspense was not long. A messenger proclaimed in camp that the day had arrived when we were to be delivered over to the command of Gen. Hull. We were paraded upon the plain, and formed in close column: Governor Meigs arrived, and announced brigadier-general Hull: and, in a short, but impressive speech, expressed his satisfaction that we were to be placed under the command of so distinguished an officer.—Our commander in chief then presented himself at our head, and spoke to us in such a manner, as could not but leave favorable impressions; we beheld an aged man, whose silvered locks and affable deportment justified our prepossessions in favor of the soldier and gentleman: our hearts were open to receive him. Happy, thrice happy should we have been, had his subsequent conduct as a commander, effected what his first appearance had promised, and what we, with longing looks, had anticipated.—*"But, alas! poor GHOST!"*—I was a volunteer in the ranks, and left my plough and two little children behind, for *God knows!* no other purpose than the twofold one of serving my country, and gaining experience. From the time that we first "struck our tents, and march'd away," I was a diligent enquirer after military information; nor never did the watchman look for the morning with a more longing eye than did I for something that looked like generalship or soldiership in our commander.*

But ah! how deceitful is vision! This fair, this verdant mountain, on which we had so fondly gazed, descended to a quagmire. We had but just struck our tents at Dayton, and began our march, when a gurrulous, little, drunken, poppinjay, with a yellow epaulette upon his right shoulder, came riding along.—He had scarcely entered the river, when (taking a "lee lurch") down he comes from his horse souse into the river, puffing like a grampus; and who should this insignificant being be but Capt HULL, son and aid to the general! I had heard enough of military affairs to know that the aid to a general commanding ought to be selected from some of the best men in the army; and to see an aid and son to the general, drunk as a beast at that time of day, and in that place, at least excited my special wonder. From this out I looked in vain for either energy, talent, or courage; nor could I discover one ingredient in the old man requisite to the composition of a general. One of his aids, a drunken, profligate son, with no pretensions to talents—the other a young man (scarcely yet a boy) who might have danced well at a pennypay wedding, and for ought I know, read Blackstone, but who had no more pretensions to the qualifications of an aid to a general commanding than I had. With this posse, we, poor volunteers of Ohio, and (killing to relate) our brethren in arms from Tippecanoe, must be led to disgrace. We had not been more than a week on the march before I made up, and to my mess expressed my opinion respecting the old general; I believe something was rotten in that Denmark: things which I took to be of importance were neglected, or dragged like a wounded snake heavily along, while little, whiffling, trifling, ceremonious things, appeared to be matters of great pith and moment. At the Rapids and at the river Raisin, the whole army were stopped for the best part of a day at each place, while a general order could be issued for the purpose, and the officers put on ruffled shirts, powder their heads, and appear in uniform, and we soldiers put on clean shirts if we had them, and if not, turn and damn our dirty ones—and all this for the purpose of making a show to a set of treacherous wretches, who practised every possible exertion upon the soldiery, and who with very few exceptions have since joined the enemy: while this trifling stuff was going on, expresses were constantly arriving for us to hurry on to Detroit. When we had arrived at the river Huron, there we were delayed a whole day, while a bridge was making over a stream which a frog might leap. While waiting here, the Queen Charlotte passed up, and landed troops at Malden. When arrived in Detroit, we must wait two days below in order to get ready to march up through the town, and be presented to a set of people, of whom I believe some few to be real Americans, but a majority to be vipers of hell, black assassins holding the olive branch in one hand and daggers in the other. Through this *rawhead and bloody bones* place, this old *powder-puffed runnion* marched at our head, bowing and swinging his hat like some Frenchified *Robin-good-fellow*.

I appeal to any American in that army, to say, if at that moment we ought not to have been before the battlements of Malden. Ah! what laurels awaited us there! I have no more doubt that fort Malden in Upper Canada would have surrendered to us then without our losing scarcely a man, than I have of old general Hull's being a coward. A day or two afterwards, we crossed the river; and that poor old soul was heard to exclaim, when the boat that carried him was about to touch the shore—"the critical moment draws near!"—when we were met by an awful force to be sure, *two old women waving white handkerchiefs!* Here we encamped opposite to Detroit, and lay—and lay—and lay there still—waiting as was pretended for the big cannon to be got in readiness. During this time, our sick list increased daily, the enemy waxed strong with reinforcements of regulars, and the Indians, heretofore professing friendship on our side, crossed over and joined him. Such imbecility and inactivity in our general, induced both officers and men to withdraw all confidence from him; clamors became general and loud both from the American citizen and soldier. The catastrophe that succeeded has been more than once feelingly recounted—I will not dwell upon it. I will not dwell upon the subject. The most respectable part of the American citizens at Detroit, were uniform in expressing their general surprize that ever Hull should be appointed to the command of our army, and the enemy took courage and sported upon it. If the Indians possessed no treachery, but were true as angels, old general Hull would be fit to counsel with them: if an army was made up of fiddlers and dancers, and nothing else was to be done but to fiddle and dance, drink wine and brandy, he would make a good general to command it; but he was completely incapable of commanding an army of soldiers. On the whole, we may safely conclude, that no American ever had so good a chance of acquiring laurels, and no man ever made so bad a use of it.

A SOLDIER IN THE RANKS.

* I never was one of those who for the sake of writing home something that looked big, represented our general as marching in the "true Roman style,"* or that "he used utmost precaution," or "fortified his camp every night;" but recollected and took the advice of old Pollonius and Penn: "When you have nothing to say, say nothing." But in this respect I was something like my old friend's dog, though I said nothing, yet kept a deal of a thinking. The lord of Heaven knows, had the Romans marched in the style of gen. Hull, they never would have had a tent to put their heads into at night, or a mouthful of provisions to eat; for I declare that our baggage for hours together was five miles in the rear; and as to using the utmost precaution, I believe upon my soul, (and appeal to every man of observation on that expedition for the correctness of that belief) that had half the army at one time broken and gone back the poor old man would not himself come to the knowledge of it; and whether we were fortified or not, he never knew, for he was either too lazy or too drunk to make the observation.

* The writer appears to make a dash at one of the correspondents of the Aurora, who described the march in the style here alluded too justly severe.

STATE OF ENGLAND.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in England, dated

LONDON, August 12.

"Permit me to say in a few words, that language can give but an imperfect idea of the horrid state of this island. Should we at home continue our war against old England, and support it with firm, patriotic principles, in one twelve month she is a ruined country. The want of provisions is really dreadful.—Flour is 110s. per bbl. The crops in the country have failed throughout, in consequence of the constant rains and cold. This day is as cold as a Nov. day with us.

"There has been a great confusion here about American ships that have had permission to depart for America, with manufactured goods under British licences. Every possible means have been attempted by the government to lay hold of them, in order to hold the property until they could hear how the revocation of the orders in council would be received in America; but the licences having been granted prior to the receipt of the declation of war, the government could find no pretext to stop the property, without forfeiting in some measure, the *national character* and *honor*. To day an order has, at length, been issued to permit them to proceed—I presume, from this circumstance, that the privy council and lord of the admiralty have made a compromise, as the latter gentleman claimed the vessels as a *droit* of admiralty. Many vessels that had sailed were brought back, but have to-day received orders for departure.

"I hope soon to hear of some dashing exploit of our little but brave navy, and also, of our army in Canada. If we have not struck the blow ere this time, we ought to be *sacrificed*.

"The prevalent opinion here is, that upon the news of the revocation of the late orders in council, the U. S. government will relax in their war measures; but I am of opinion that when the president sees that those orders were not revoked in consequence of any remonstrance from our government, but from a representation of the horrid distress occasioned by those orders in the *manufacturing districts*, & the disposition throughout the island for *rebellion*, he will pay no attention to their professions. Now is the time to strike the blow, retrieve our lost character as a nation, and regain our rights so unjustifiably robbed from us. Notwithstanding this perfidious government is holding out a disposition to accommodate, she still captures our vessels and impresses our seamen. This day, the steward of the ship Swanwick, of Philadelphia, was impressed, after having exhibited his *regular protection*, which was *torn* before his face, and he dragged on board the Tender. Does not such *oppression* and *villainy* make the blood in the veins of every man *boil* and call out for *redress?*

"This we have it in our power to take, and now is the moment." *Whig.*

THE SECRET TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA & FRANCE.

Since the renewal of war by France against Russia, and the restoration of amity between the latter and England, the treaties of 1807 between Alexander and Napoleon have been published.—From these documents, which are contained in the London Sun of the 27th of July last, we select the following:—

SECRET TREATY OF TILSIT.

Article 1. Russia to take possession of Turkey in Europe, and to pursue her conquests in Asia as far as she thinks proper.

2. The dynasty of the Bourbons in Spain, and of the Braganza family in Portugal, shall cease to exist; a prince of the blood of Buonaparte's family shall be invested with the crown of those kingdoms.

3. The temporal authority of the pope to cease, and Rome and her dependencies to be annexed to the kingdom of Italy.

4. Russia engages to assist France with her marine for the conquest of Gibraltar.

5. The towns in Africa, such as Tunis, Algiers, &c. to be taken possession of by the French, and at a general peace, all conquests which might have been made by the French in Africa, during the war, are to be given as indemnities to the kings of Sardinia and Sicily.

6. Malta to be possessed by the French and no peace ever to be made with England, unless that island be ceded to France.

7. Egypt also to be occupied by the French.

8. Vessels belonging to the following powers only, shall be permitted to navigate in the Mediteranean, viz. French, Russian, Spanish and Italian; all others are to be excluded.

9. Denmark to be indemnified in the north of Germany, and by the Hanse-Towns, provided she consents to give up her fleet to France.

10. Their majesties of Russia and France will endeavor to come to some arrangement, that no power shall in future be permitted to send merchant ships to sea unless they have a certain number of ships of war.

This treaty was signed by prince Kourakin, and prince Talleyrand.

NEW-YORK, October 20.

Last evening arrived at this port, the cartel brig Isabella, Capt. Zuil, in 17 days from St. Croix. Capt. Z. informed us, that provisions were very scarce. Flour $ 32, corn meal 120, and lumber equally high.

We further learned from Capt. Z. and his passengers, that at Barbadoes, flour was $ 40. At St. Thomas, 30 to 32 dols. and at Tortola, 35 dollars, the inhabitants almost in a state of starvation.

STATE TRIAL.—Soloman Southwick, esq. Editor of the *Albany Register*, has been recently tried on a charge of bribing members of the New-York Legislature, to vote for the bill establishing the "*British Six Million Bank*," and was acquitted.—AARON BURR defended Mr. Southwick!! [*Mr. Southwick* advocates *Mr. De Witt Clinton*, and *Mr. Aaron Burr* advocates *Mr. Southwick*.]

Accounts received in Baltimore by an arrival at New-York from Nantz, state, that the French army were, within 18 leagues, of Moscow; a part of their force bombarded Riga, and that 150,000 men commanded by Massena had marched into Spain.

From Lake Ontario.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, from a field officer of the Engineers, dated LAKE ONTARIO,

"SACKETT'S HARBOR, Oct. 10.

"We arrived here on the 1st inst. with the governor and com. Chauncey, who has lately been appointed to the command of the lakes. I have been constantly employed in laying out batteries, redoubts, quarters, &c. necessary for this new & important post, as we are now concentrating and assembling our naval force to this point; it has advantages equal if not superior to any on these waters, as to its complete protection from the winds and ice, which are serious considerations in this inhospitable clime. The land commands one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the world, dotted with islands whose tops dispute the passage of the clouds. This situation is about 65 miles from where the lake empties itself into and forms the St. Lawrence. Kingston is situated at the distance of 20 miles on the opposite shore, where the British have a large force, which keeps us on the alert. Never have I seen a more determined set of brave fellows than are embodied here—all are ready and solicitous, and urge the officers to conduct them to the enemy—with such men, properly disciplined, we can confidently expect an easy conquest. Every exertion is making here by the government to get command of the lake. We have a fine ship on the stocks, which will be finished the last of November, and will mount 36 32 pounders, together with the brig Oneida mounting 20 32 pounders, with six merchant vessels that are to be converted into gun boats. As soon as they are completed, an attack will certainly be made, and with every prospect of success. The force now collected at Niagara amounts to 800 men."

CHARLESTON, Oct. 16.

Treason in the Camp.

We have it from good authority, that A BOAT *from one of the British vessels of war* off our bar, was *at our wharves* the night before last.—She was seen early in the morning going down the harbor, and was supposed to be an open fishing-boat until she hoisted a lug sail, and was seen to board one of the brigs.

This fact can be substantiated.—Then, fellow-citizens, it behoves you to be on the alert—*Watch*, for the enemy cometh like a thief in the night. If there is treason in the camp, ferret it out, and expose the traitors to the arm of justice.

City Gazette.

[They must be "*Friends of Peace and Commerce*" indeed, who at the risk of their necks, will receive a *peaceful* visit from, and carry on a *commerce*, with the boat of an enemies ship of war, that is now actually blockading the port in which they live.]

On the 6th of July, Mr. Ald. Wood attended at Newgate, to take the recognizance of Mr. Cobbett. The clerk of the crown-office was present to receive the 1000*l.* fine due to the king. The securities were Timo. Brown and Peter Walker, Esquires, for Mr. Cobbett to keep the peace for seven years, himself in 3000*l.* and the gentlemen in 1000*l.* each. When Mr. Cobbett was paying the money, he addressed his son and daughter in the following terms:—"My dear children—*mark this*: I am now paying a thousand pounds to the king. Tell your brothers, and hand it to your future children, that your father, after two years imprisonment, was obliged to pay one thousand pounds to the king, for publishing his sentiments upon the subject of military flogging, in the presence of foreign mercenaries!"

Lon. paper.

AMERICAN PRIZE LIST,

CONTINUED.

209. Ship John, 14 guns, 35 men, 400 tons burthen, from Demarara for Liverpool, laden with 742 bales cotton, 230 hhds. sugar, 105 puncheons of rum, 50 casks and 300 bags coffee, with a large quantity of old copper and dye wood, worth at least $150,000, sent into Baltimore by the Comet of that port.

210. Ship Commerce, 14 guns, long nines, —— men, from 4 to 500 tons burthen, from Demarara for London, very richly laden with sugar, rum, cotton and coffee, and as valuable as the John, above mentioned, sent into Portland by the Decatur of Newburyport. The captain and several of the crew were killed by the first broadside from the privateer.

211. Brig Industry, 10 guns—from Surrinam for London, with a valuable cargo of sugar, cotton, coffee, &c. sent into Wilmington, N. C. by the Comet of Baltimore. ☞ The *Comet* overhauled every vessel she chased during her cruise, and took every British vessel she saw; yet made only *four* prizes—but they were worth 400,000 dollars, and have all safely arrived.

212. Privateer schooner Frances of Nassau, N. P. 4 guns and 30 men—a fine fast sailing vessel, sent into Baltimore by the Dolphin of that port.

213. Privateer ——, taken by the Rapid of Charleston, and burnt.

214. Brig Tor Abbey, laden with dry fish, sent into Cape Ann, by the Thresher privateer. A valuable vessel.

315. Brig Mary, from St. Johns for England, laden with timber, sent into Charleston by the Benjamin Franklin privateer.

216. Ship Princess Amelia, 8 guns, nine pounders, 30 men, from the Leeward islands for England, with the September mail, and several passengers; captured, after a very obstinate and gallant defence, by the Rossie of Baltimore, and sent into Savannah. The captain of the packet and one man killed and 7 wounded; and on board the Rossie, the first officer and 7 men wounded. The passengers in the packet speak in the most handsome terms of the polite treatment they received from Com. *Barney*.

217. Schooner ——, laden with sugar, flour, &c. an assorted cargo, sent into Portland by the Teazer privateer.

218. Brig ——, from Madeira for London, laden with choice wine, sent into Newburyport by the Marengo of New-York.

219. Brig Orient, from Quebec for England, laden with timber, sent into Portland by the Teazer privateer.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLES OF

Lewistown.

From the Pittsburgh Mercury.

[We this day anticipate our usual hour of publication for the purpose of laying before our readers the following account of the late brilliant battles of Queenstown. We extract it from the *Buffalo Gazette*, a very valuable paper published at Buffalo, about twenty-seven miles above Lewistown. While we sincerely deplore the loss of the many gallant men who fell and were captured on this memorable occasion, we consider this event upon the whole as auspicious to the American arms. It will forever wipe off the disgraceful stain which the treachery and cowardice of Hull had cast upon them. It will show the enemy what he has to expect from the intrepidity and daring spirit of our countrymen, and it will inspire our inexperienced but brave troops with that confidence in their own prowess, which will lead them on to actions worthy of themselves and their country.

[The deaths of general Brock and colonel M'Donald, are of themselves a victory.—In this light they will be viewed by the enemy. In these events he will see, that the victory has been too dearly purchased, by the loss of their ablest and best commander.

[The account does not state precisely the loss on either side. That of the enemy must have been uncommonly severe. Repulsed in two engagements and obstinately withstood in the last, our brave troops must have given a good account of themselves. Besides, a request of an armistice, by the enemy, in order to bury the dead, indicates, as well their loss as their fearfulness of a second visit from our brave countrymen.

[The conduct of the New-York militia in refusing to cross the lines to the relief of their companions, and that too at a time when the victory was within their grasp, is a circumstance of which no language can paint the atrocity. It affords a solemn evidence of the impropriety of those nice constitutional questions which have been so warmly canvassed among the disaffected in the eastern states; and of the deleterious influence these discussions are likely to have on the power of our arms.]

BUFFALO, October 20.

Battles of Queenstown.

On Tuesday morning last, just before daylight, in conformity to previous arrangement, Col. SOL. VAN RENSSELAER, aid-de-camp to Gen. VAN RENSSELAER, at the head of three hundred volunteer militia, from the eighteenth regiment, and Col. CHRISTIE, with three hundred regular troops, the whole under the immediate command of Col. Van Rensselaer, crossed the river at Lewistown, in seventeen boats, with the intent to storm the enemy's works, on the heights or mountain above Queenstown. The militia and regulars moved forward with the greatest intrepidity and gallantry, and carried the enemy's works with but a small loss and possessed themselves of the enemy's battery.—In this affair Colonel Van Rensselaer, was severely wounded in the leg, thigh, and side, and was carried back to the American side of the river. General BROCK, and his aid, Col. M'DONALD, of the British forces, were killed in this engagement.

Gen. WADSWORTH then crossed over with the residue of his brigade, consisting of detachments from Cols. Allen's, Blooms, Stranahan's and Mead's regiments, and Col. Fenwick with the light artillery, amounting in all to about seven hundred men. The command was transferred to Gen. Wadsworth, who commanded in the subsequent operations of the day. After a line had been formed on the heights, our troops were attacked in rear by the Indians and militia, in the direction from Chippawa, and were repulsed and driven back, with great slaughter, and our men remained a second time in quiet possession of the field. At this period Gen Van Rensselaer ordered over Col. Scott, of the artillery, and Lieut. Totten, of the engineers, to lay out the plan of a fortified camp—and immediately after, the general with major Mullany, crossed the river. From the heights the general observed a strong reinforcement of the enemy from fort George, marching up under the command of general *Sheaffe*, who succeeded general Brock in command, amounting to about six or seven hundred men. As this force, in co-operation with the force of the enemy they hanging near our flanks, would inevitably overpower our brave troops, now fatigued with several hours hard fighting, the general was prevailed on to recross the river, in the hope of inducing the militia to cross to the relief of our brave countrymen; not a man of whom could be prevailed on to cross over. The British militia and Indians, being reinforced by the troops from fort George, made a vigorous attack, and although opposed by fresh troops, superior in discipline and numbers, yet our men maintained the unequal conflict with a determination bordering on desperation, for a considerable time, when all hopes of relief being cut off, they capitulated to a superior force, and were conducted prisoners of war to fort George.—Our loss in prisoners and wounded were as follows:

WOUNDED. Of the regulars sixty-two, two since dead, six dragoons. Of the militia twenty, and nine dangerous.

PRISONERS. Regulars three hundred and eighty-six, militia three hundred and seventy eight, besides officers, numbers not estimated.

Of the killed, there are no returns, and opinions are so various on this point, that it is extremely difficult to fix on any probable number. Our loss in killed probably exceeds one hundred, and that of the enemy much the same number.

Our troops achieved all that bravery could accomplish. The misfortunes of the day are to be ascribed to causes, as yet undeveloped. To express an opinion on this point would be highly improper, as an official account of the battle may be shortly expected.

The militia prisoners, we understand, have all been discharged, on parole, not to serve during the war. We cannot learn that any officers were killed above the rank of captain, and but few were wounded.

There was a brisk exchange of cannon shot during the whole day at the different fortifications along the river. The jail and a brewery at Newark, were fired by hot shot from fort Niagara, and consumed.

The corpse of gen. Brock and col. M'Donald, were conveyed to Newark, and interred near the fort, with martial honors. general B. was fifty-three years of age, a real gentleman, and one of the best Generals in the British provinces.

We understand that some of our troops in re-crossing the river brought over eight or ten prisoners, among whom was an Indian chief.

WAR EVENTS AT BLACK-ROCK.

On Monday last week, the British came over to Squaw island and captured two American boats, one of which was loaded with cannon balls.

On the same day while a boat was passing down the river from Black-Rock to Schlosser, loaded with flour and wiskey, the British opened their batteries upon the boat, and fired upwards of thirty rounds of grape shot at her while passing from Squaw island to the head of Grand island, most of which struck the sails or some part of the boat.—There were about thirty men on board the boat, and only one of them was wounded.—The only thing that saved the men from being either killed or wounded was this: whenever they discerned the smoke of the cannon, they resorted to the fashionable mode of *prostrating* themselves in the boat. The wounded man, Thomas Morgan, lying with his elbow above the railing of the boat, received a grape shot in the elbow joint, which came out at the shoulder. The limb being much shattered, an amputation took place next morning. He survived the wound about thirty hours. He was from the county of Cayuga—was a non-commissioned officer of much merit.

On Tuesday morning last the British batteries below fort Erie opened a very heavy fire upon the fortifications and village of Black-Rock, which continued, with intervels spiritedly all day. But few shots were returned from our batteries—having there no larger calibre than field sixes, at the breast-works. Two shot in the morning piereed the house of Orange Dean, which did little damage, besides bilging a barrel of Pittsburgh old Whiskey, in Dean's cellar, belonging to P. H. Colt. Several cannon shot struck the battery, and two or three passed through the upper loft of the west barracks. A bomb thrown from a 24 pounder, struck the west barracks and destroyed them—it entered and burst near a cask of powder, which blew up. Several stand of arms, two boxes of fixed ammunition, and some property of soldiers were destroyed. A quantity of skins, a part of the cargo of the Caledonia was much injured. This event caused much shouting among the British. Several shot passed through Sill's store. A 24 pounder struck the upper loft of the stone house of gen. Porter while the general and his friends were at dinner. It passed through one of the chimnies and injured the ornamental work near the eve. Another ball passed through the roof of the house. Several other houses were injured. In the course of the day, a marine, a blackman, was killed by a 24 pound shot.

The cargo of the Caledonia, which has been estimated at the eastward at 150,000 dollars, is not now rated higher than eight or ten thousand dollars. The immense packs of beaver, muskrat, &c. with which it was said the Caledonia, was laden, proves to be nothing more than *deer*, *bear*, and *buffaloe* skins—This property, we understand, is now liable to a seizure by the officers of the customs, in consequence of not having been reported to the department. At any rate, it must be libelled and sold by the marshal of the state of New-York, before any distribution of the prize can be made.

Capt. Thomas Davis, of this village, commanded one of the boats, which captured the Adams and Caledonia.

George P. Valentine, a soldier in the U. S army, one of the number who boarded the vessels, died in this village, on Thursday last, of the wounds he received in that encountre. He stated that he had connexions living near Pittsburgh.

On Friday last, an express arrived from Lewiston, bringing an account of an armistice, concluded at Lewiston, on Tuesday last, which expired on the Monday succeeding, at 4 o'clock P. M. This armistice we understand, was requested by the British, in order to bury the troops, killed on the 13th inst.

On Saturday a flag came over from fort Erie, informing our general, that they should consider an attempt to remove the guns, which remained in the hold of the Adams, which was burned last week near Squaw island, as an infringement of the armistice, and should fire at our troops should they come near the hulk. An answer, we understand, was returned, stating, that considering the property our own, no attention should be paid to their request. The flag returned, and the moment it landed, they fired two guns of grape at our troops on board the hulk, which however did no damage. In the course of the night, capt. C. Chapin, with a party of soldiers and mariners went on board and took out an elegant long twelve pounder from the ruins of the ship, which together with an eighteen pounder lately brought up from Schlosser are mounted on our batteries.

On Sunday evening, lieut Watts, went on board with a number of men, and brought away another long twelve.

It has been ascertained, that major ORMSBIE, late commandant at fort Erie, together with 20 or 30 British were killed on board the brig Adams, after she grounded on the day of her capture.

Sufferers on board the Adams.

We are sorry to state, that several American officers have met with severe losses in the destruction of the brig Adams mentioned in our last, among whom, the case of Dr. SYLVESTER DAY, we consider peculiarly distressing. Dr. Day was made a prisoner at Mackinaw. On his arrival at Detroit, the cartel ship which conducted the Mackinaw prisoners was detained by Hull, and not permitted to proceed to Black Rock, for which port she has a protection. At the surrender of Detroit, every American surgeon in the army abandoned the sick and wounded. In this situation of affairs Dr. Day volunteered his services in the cause of humanity and remained with his fellow-soldiers; dressed their wounds and administered to their relief. On the first of October report was made to Col. Proctor, the British commandant, that the sick and wounded American prisoners might be removed under the care of a physician, without injury. They immediately embarked under the charge of Dr. Day, & safely arrived at fort Erie, capt. HICKMAN and lieut. EASTMAN, were immediately landed at Buffalo, the remainder tarried on board, little suspecting what was to follow. Rendering these important services to his country and humanity, Dr. Day was landed without a second shirt, or a dollar, with the loss of *fifteen hundred dollars*, in cash and other property. This is not intended as a reflection on the brave and gallant officers, who conducted the expedition, but is confidently hoped, that some measures will be taken to remunerate the American sufferers.

The property of the American prisoners which was either plundered or destroyed on board the Adams, it is suspected a part was taken by the British, when they took possession of the brig a second time.

Gen. VAN RENSALEAR arrived in this village on Saturday last, from the encampment at Lewistown, in expectation of meeting the governor who was expected to have arrived here, accompanied by com. Chauncy.

From Detroit.

On Friday last arrived at Buffaloe creek, the schooner Ellen, a cartel, eleven days from Detroit. She was sheltered by R. H. Jones, and David Baird, esquire, for the purpose of conveying from Detroit, their stock of mercantile goods, the books and papers of the army contractor, A. Porter, esq. and a few other articles.

Among the passengers were David Baird & Shubal Conant, merchants, Otis Dunham, from Mackinaw, Philip Lecuyer, clerk to the contractor—and four other persons. When they left Detroit the British had removed every article of public property that could be found in the country. All the artillery and other munitions of war had been previously removed—even the two old cannon which had been burnt, spiked and rendered useless, and which had been planted as gate defenders of one of the gates of the fort, were dug up by the British, and carried away, in order to increase the number of guns taken. The Indians had been very troublesome in and about Detroit—they had plundered many houses in the country—and taken every house they could find in the neighborhood of Detroit—but before they left there, the Indians hearing that gen. Harrison's army were coming to Detroit, they generally returned to Malden, or went to their homes in the wilderness. No Indian murders had been heard of at or near Detroit. The British officers had in every instance treated American prisoners and other Americans well.

Just before Mr. Baird left Malden, it was correctly believed there, that the army of gen. Harrison, were at the Miami Rapids, eight or nine thousand strong, advancing upon Detroit—which place, it was expected, will be evacuated by the British whenever danger is nigh.

Ballston-Spa, Oct. 14.

DOMINION OF THE LAKES.

Government, it seems, are at length wide awake on this subject. Capt. Chauncy and about 700 brave tars, and about 150 marines have within a few weeks past proceeded thro' Schenectady on their way to the lakes Erie and Ontario. They were in high spirits and will no doubt shortly wrest the trident from the mistress of the Ocean, as far as it respects the dominion of the Great lakes. About 100 ship builders and carpenters have also gone on and a gentleman from the westward informs that a war vessel pierced for 18 guns was actually built from the keel in 15 days. Adam and Noah Brown were the builders. This looks like energy.

I am informed (but the information may be like a thousand other rumors afloat) that the American naval force on Lake Ontario, has been considerably augmented, and the commander has determined to go out this week, for the purpose of attacking the *royal family* on the lake.—*Patriot.*

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.

Captain Morris, late lieutenant of the Constitution, is appointed to command the Adams now at Washington repairing.

Eight waggons, loaded with specie for the army, left this city yesterday morning under escort of a lieutenant's guard, for Pittsburg.

A cartel has arrived from Halifax which left that place the 8th, bringing 500 exchanged Americans, the first exchange made by the commissary of the United States, dispatched to that place, (John Mitchell, Esq. of Philadelphia.) Three hundred more were expected to sail in a week; and 150 in ten or twelve days after; the commissary it appears, means that none of our fellow citizens shall winter in Nova Scotia without their own consent.

It is said that a letter has been received by the Swiftsure flag packet, from Falmouth, (Eng) arrived at New York, dated September 6th, which states, that the Russians continued to act successfully against France, and that Bernadotte, the Crown Prince of Sweden, at the head of forty thousand Swedes, had formed a junction with a body of British troops, and commenced offensive operations in the rear of the French army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

Copy of a letter from Maj Jesup and James Taylor, acting Q M. Gen. N. W. Army, to a gentleman in this city, dated

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 7.

SIR,—Your letter has been received requesting from us a corroboration of Colonel Cass's statement to the Secretary of War, of the surrender of the North Western Army. We have read the Colonel's statement with attention, and find it a pretty correct history of our situation, although we have observed that some important facts have been omitted, and others somewhat inaccurately stated. We have also read and examined the official report of General Hull, and have found it abounding in inaccuracies and mistakes; the general has not only underrated his own force, but has, in our opinion, magnified infinitely that of the enemy, and enumerated dangers and difficulties that existed only in imagination.

That the means within our power were not properly applied, is a melancholy fact; and that the army was unnecessarily sacrificed and the American arms disgraced, none but the base and cowardly will attempt to deny.

You are authorised to make what use you think proper of this letter.

We are with much respect,
Your obedient servants,
THO. S. JESUP,
Brigade Major N. W. Army.
JAMES TAYLOR,
Q M Gen. N. W. Army.

The Secretary of the Navy to Lieut. Crane, late of the Nautilus.

Navy Department, 7th Oct. 1812.

SIR—The following is the opinion of the court of inquiry convened agreeable to your request, for the purpose of investigating the circumstances of the loss of the late U. S. brig Nautilus:

"The court were unanimously and decidedly of opinion, that in the capture of the late U. S. brig Nautilus, lieut. Crane her late commander, and his officers, are entirely free from the least blame or censure, and do consider lieut. Crane did every thing to prevent said capture that a skilful and experienced officer could possibly do."

This opinion of the court, sir, only confirms the impression confidently entertained with respect to your conduct on the occasion to which it refers.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant, PAUL HAMILTON.

Wm. M. Crane, Esq. of the Navy, Boston.

We learn from good authority, as we have before stated, that Admiral Warren has come out clothed with powers to treat with our government on all matters in dispute with Great Britain. Finding on his arrival at Halifax, that the repeal of the Orders in Council had not produced the expected effect, he sent off the Junon frigate with despatches for our government, in which, it is believed, he has made known the nature of his mission, and waits for the return of the Junon, expecting an answer. Until which time, we are led to believe, no father steps will be taken on his part.

[*N. Y. Gazette.*

To the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser.

"BOSTON, Oct. 18.

"GENTLEMEN,

"We have had no arrivals this day furnishing any thing of great importance.

"*Com. ROGERS' SQUADRON*, has been spoken three days out—had met nothing.

"From the non-arrival of a ship which has been expected at this port for almost a fortnight from Halifax, we suspect an embargo there on cartels and licenced vessels which were coming to the U. States; and we have had a report that an expedition was preparing.

"The report of the committee of the legislature made on Friday, recommending that the electors of President and Vice-President be chosen in this state by a general ticket was yesterday taken up in the senate and negatived, 21 to 10. The Majority are all democrats and the minority federalists."

A letter from a gentleman in Boston, to his friend in this city, says accounts had been received there of a Great Battle between the Russians and the French. The victory was doubtful during a great part of the day, but finally turned in favor of the Russians. The French lost 30,000 men in killed and prisoners.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21.

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Cantan, Allen, 34 days from Lisbon. By this arrival we learn verbally, that Wellington had left Madrid, with the 1st and 2d divisions of his army, to oppose the French Gen. Marmont, whose force amounted to about 30,000 men, and who had proceeded from Burgos to Valladolid; and was reported to have reached Salamanca.

Marshal Soult was on his way to join king Joseph and gen. Suchet, in Valencia, whose joint forces amounted to 60 or 70,000 men.

Gen. Hill was marching to Madrid to join the grand allied army; and it was expected that a general battle would be fought in the neighborhood of Madrid in the course of 6 or 8 weeks.

[*From the Boston Gazette, Oct. 19*]

From Halifax.—"Admiral Warren remains here, and it is confidently said, he has powers to negociate with the U. States. The Pactolus, 74, is ready for sea. There remain here between 4 and 500 American prisoners, besides those on board the Fawn."

Court martial.—The Halifax paper of the 9th inst. gives the result of captain Dacres' trial for surrendering his ship to the Constitution. He has been honourably acquitted: but, in the promulgation of the opinion of the court, we are sorry to find it tinctured with a spirit of illiberality and injustice. It is said, "that the loss of the masts of the Guerriere was accasioned more by their *defective* state, than from the *fire of the enemy*, though so greatly superior in guns and men; and that the crew, while prisoners were offered high bribes to enter into the land and sea service of the U. States." The alleged facts, in both these instances, cannot, we think, be substantially supported.

☞ *THE FREEDOM OF THE SEA, OR WAR!"*

As a further illustration of the "Parallel Cases" in last Suturday's Patriot, that the English people would never submit to have their commerce overhauled and their seamen abused by any foreign potentate, even when the balance of maritime power preponderated against them; and to shew that the British party in America discover their degeneracy from the "*parent stock*" in their unceasing efforts to induce this young and vigorous nation to bow submission to the infamous usurpations of the self-styled mistress of the sea, on her natural and imprescriptible rights to the free use of this highway of nations—we republish the following historical fact, inserted in our paper some time ago.

The master of a ship, named Jenkins, went in 1789, and presented himself before the House of Commons. He was an open and plain man, who had not carried on any unlawful trade, but whose vessel had been met by a Spanish frigate, in a latitude of America, where the Spaniards would not suffer any English vessel to sail. The Spanish captain had seized the vessel of Jenkins, put the crew in irons, and cut the nose and split the ears of the master. In this condition, Jenkins presented himself before parliament; related his adventure with all the simplicity of his profession and character. "Gentlemen," said he, "when they had thus mutilated me, I was threatened with death: I expected it; I recommended my soul to God, and my vengeance to my country." These words uttered naturally, excited a cry of pity and indignation in the House, and the people of London clamored at the door of parliament, "the freedom of the Sea or a War!" The cry of the nation determined the parliament and the king. War was proclaimed.

Boston Chronicle.

British Ammunition—PAPER *and* GOLD *as well as* IRON.

It will be seen by our last paper, that Capt. Cooke, aid-de-camp to the governor general of Canada, had sailed for England with the colors of that regiment which so nobly defended the honor of America on the Wabash, but which were afterwards surrendered by general Hull at Detroit, without a struggle! This captain Cook has not only been seen in Boston in disguise, he was several times recognized in the gallery at Washington, during the late session of congress. Besides the colors of the 4th regiment, he will probably carry to his Majesty's ministers a vast fund of information relative to our country. Having been so long amongst us spying out our land, and having met a very warm reception from certain leading federalists, he will doubtless be enabled to inform Lord Liverpool of the best method of conducting the campaign against this country. It is conjectured that iron and lead will not be the only metals employed by England against us, but that gold will be an important article among the munitions of war. Many a bomb proof fortress, against which the most formidable batteries in vain, has been known to surrender immediately to a golden pocket pistol, well charged with paper wadding!

Our readers doubtless recollect the circumstance which occured last winter, relative to Mr. Foster, his late Majesty's minister. While at Washington he one day went to the post-office to enquire for letters, and was told by the post master that there was a large package for him, the simple postage of which amounted to about fifteen dollars. Mr. Foster expressed surprize at the amount of the postage, and stated that it was probable the package contained newspapers. The post master replied, that if Mr. Foster would open it in his presence, and it should so appear, he would deduct the postage. Mr. Foster consented, but on opening the bundle, it was found to be filled with bills of exchange! Mr. Foster appeared confused; he however endeavored to get rid of it as well as he could; and with an air of assumed composure, said he would send his servant for it in the course of the day. The servant appeared very soon after; the postage was paid, and the packet taken away.

The disclosure of Henry have proved that nothing is too base for England to stoop to, to distract our country, and deprive us of our rights, which no independent nation can relinquish.

Bost. Pat.

Gallant Defence of Fort Harrison.

The official statement of Capt. TAYLOR, commander of Fort Harrison, relative to the late attack made upon the post by the copper coloured allies of England, will be found in our last page. By this statement will be seen, that about *fifteen* effective American soldiers, under the guidance of a *gallant Commander*, successfully defended Fort Harrison against the united attacks of several hundred *ferocious Indians*—The intrepidity of this little band entitles them to rank with the heroes of *Tippecanoe*. Amid the darkness of the night, the fire of their block-house, and the yells of a savage foe, more than ten times as numerous as themselves, they maintained, during *seven hours* the unequal contest, and at length succeeded in beating back the assailants! This gallant act shows what *might have been done at Detroit*, had fortune favored the brave troops at that place with such a commander as Capt. Taylor. It also proves, that in all actions with the savages, it is better to dispute the ground firmly, however numerous may be the assailants, than to submit. Had not the above garrison displayed such Spartan resolution, not a man, woman or child in the place would have escaped the sanguinary tomahawk of that nation, which *Gov. Strong* does not blush to denominate the defence and bulwark of our religion.

Chronicle.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

FRANKFORT, November 7, 1812.

Copy of a letter from Major General Hopkins, to his Excellency Governor Shelby, dated

Fort Harrison, Oct. 26th, 1812.

MY DEAR SIR,

The expedition of the mounted riflemen has terminated. The Wabash was re-crossed yesterday, and the whole corps are on their way to Busseron, where the Adjutant General will attend in order to have them properly mustered and discharged; and where their horses may get forage during the delay necessary for this object.

Yes, sir, this army has returned, without hardly obtaining the sight of an enemy. A simple narrative of facts, as they occurred, will best explain the reasons that have led to this state of things.

The army having finished crossing the Wabash on the 14th inst. marched about three miles and encamped. I here requested the attendance of the general field officers and captains, to whom I imparted the objects of the expedition and the advantages that might result from a fulfilment of them. The nearest Kikapoo villages were from 80 to 100 miles distant, and Peoria not more than 160. By breaking up these, or as many as our resources would permit, we would be rendering a service to all the Territories—That from their numbers, this tribe was more formidable than any other near us; and from their situation and hostility, had it more in their power to do us mischief; of course to chastise and destroy these, would be rendering real benefit to our country. It was observed by some officers, that they would meet the next morning, consult together, and report to me their opinions—desiring at the same time, to be furnished with the person on whom I had relied for intelligence of the country.

This council was held, and all the intelligence furnished that had been requested, and I had a report highly favorable to the enterprize. This, to me was more gratifying, as I had found as early as our encampment at Vincennes, discontents and murmurings, that portended no wish to proceed further. At Busseron, I found evident increase of discontent, although no army was ever better or more amply supplied with rations and forage than at this place. At Fort Harrison, where we encamped on the 10th, and where we were well supplied with forage, &c. I found on the 12th and 13th, many breaking off and returning without applying to me for a discharge, and as far as I know, without any notification to their officers—Indeed I have every reason to suppose the officers of every grade, gave no countenance to such a procedure. Thinking myself now secure in the confidence of my brother officers and the army, we proceeded on our march early on the 15th, and continued it four days; our course near north in the prairie until we came to an Indian house, where some corn, &c. had been cultivated. The last day of the march to this place, I had been made acquainted with a return of that spirit of discontent that had, as I had hoped, subsided, and when I had ordered a halt near sun set, (for the first time that day) in a fine piece of grass in the prairie, to aid our horses, I was addressed in the most rude and dictatorial manner, requiring me immediately to resume my march, or his battalion would break from the army and return. This was *Major Singleton*. I mention him in justice to the other officers of that grade. But from every information, I began to fear the army waited but for a pretext to return. This was afforded next day by our guides, who thought they had discerned an Indian village on the side of a grove a-

bout 10 miles from where we encamped on the 4th night of our march, and turned us about 6 or 8 miles out of our way. An almost universal discontent seemed to prevail, and we took our course in such a direction as we hoped would best atone for the error in the morning. About or after sun set we came to a thin grove affording water; here we took up our camp —and about this time arose one of the most violent gusts of wind, I ever remember to have seen, not proceeding from clouds. The Indians had set fire to the prairie, which drove on us so furiously, that we were compelled to fire around our camp, to protect ourselves. This seems to have decided the army to return: I was informed of it in so many ways, that early in the next morning (October 20th) I requested the attendance of the general and field officers, and stated to them my apprehensions, the expectations of our country, the disgrace attending the measure, and the approbation of our own consciences. Against this, I stated the weary situation of our horses and the want of provisions, (which to me seemed only partial, six days having only passed since every part of the army, as was believed, was furnished with ten days in bacon, beef or bread stuff) the reasons given for returning. I requested the commandants of each regiment to convene the whole of the officers belonging to it, and to take fully the sense of the army on this measure; report to the commandants of brigades, who were requested to report to me in writing; adding that if 500 volunteers would turn out, I would put myself at their head, and proceed in quest of the towns; and the balance of the army might retreat under the conduct of their officers in safety to Fort Harrison. In less than one hour the report was made almost unanimously to return. I then requested that I might dictate the course to be pursued that day only, which I pledged myself should not put them more than six miles out of the way; my object being to cover the reconnoitering parties, I wished to send out for the discovery of the Indian towns. About this time the troops being paraded, I put myself in front, took my course and directed them to follow me; the columns moving off a quite contrary way, I sent captain Taylor and major Lee to apply to the officers leading the columns, to turn them. They were told it was not in their power. The army had taken their course, and would pursue it. Discovering great confusion and disorder in the march, I threw myself in the rear, fearing an attack on those who were there from necessity, and continued in that position the whole day. The exhausted state of the horses, nor the hunger of the men, retarded this day's march; so swiftly was it prosecuted that it was long before the rear arrived at the encampment. The Generals Ray, Ramsey and Allen, lent all their aid and authority in restoring our march to order, and so far succeeded, as to bring on the whole with much less loss than I had feared; indeed I have no reason to think we were either followed or menaced by an enemy. I think we marched at least 80 or 90 miles in the heart of the enemy's country: had he possessed any design to fight us, opportunities in abundance presented. So formidable was our appearance in the prairie, and in the country (as I am told) never trod before by hostile feet, must impress the bordering tribes with a sense of their danger. If it operates beneficially in this way, our labor will not be altogether in vain.

I hope the expense attending this expedition will be found less than usual on such occasions. I have consulted œconomy in every instance; subject only to real necessity has been the expenditure; the forage has been the heaviest article.

To the officers commanding brigades, many of the field officers, captains, &c my thanks are due: many of the old Kentucky veterans, whose heads are frosted by time, are entitled to every confidence and praise their country can bestow. To the Adjutant, Quarter Master General, and the members of my own family, I feel indebted for ready, able and manly support, in every instance. Let me here include our friend Major George Walker our Judge Advocate General; who lived with me, took more than a common share of fatigue and toil, and who did all in his power to further the service in the corps of spies and guides, under the direction of Major Dubois, and the two companies of Kennedy and Gwatkin, who encamped near me, and were under my immediate orders, I experienced an alertness and attention highly honorable to them: These corps were ready to have gone on to execute any service; the whole amounted to about 120, and deserve honorable mention.

Mr. Barron and Messrs. Lacelly and Le Plant, interpreters and guides, deserve well of me; I am certain we were not twenty miles from the Indian Village when we were forced to retire, and I have many reasons to prove we were in the right way.

I have myself (superadded to the mortification I felt at thus returning) been in a bad state of health from first to last; and am now so weak as not to be able to keep myself on my horse.

A violent Diarrhea has pursued me 10 days past, and reduced me extremely low. I had resolved to continue with the line of march in a litter, if unable to ride. There are yet many things of which I wished to write; they relate substantially to prospective operations. Soon again shall I have the honor to address your Excellency, in the mean time be assured of the perfect consideration and high regard of your obedient friend and servant,

SAMUEL HOPKINS.

Gov. SHELBY.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 29.

Copies of letters from Maj. Gen. VAN RENSSELAER, *of the New-York militia, to Maj. Gen.* HENRY DEARBORN, *transmitted by the latter to the Department of War.*

HEAD-QUARTERS, LEWISTOWN, *October* 14, 1812.

SIR,—As the movements of the army under my command since I had last the honor to address you on the 8th instant, have been of a very important character, producing consequences serious to many individuals; establishing facts actually connected with the interests of the service and the safety of the army; and as I stand prominently responsible for some of these consequences, I beg leave to explain to you, sir, and through you to my country, the situation and circumstances in which I have had to act, and the reasons and motives which governed me; and if the result is not all that might have been wished, it is such, that when the whole ground shall be viewed, I shall cheerfully submit myself to the judgement of my country.

In my letter of the 8th inst. I apprized you that a crisis in this campaign was rapidly advancing; and that (to repeat the same words) "*the blow must be soon struck, or all the toil and expense of the campaign go for nothing; and worse than nothing, for the whole will be tinged with dishonor*"

Under such impressions, I had on the 5th inst. written to brig. gen. Smyth, of the the U. S.' forces, requesting an interview with him, major gen. Hall and the commandants of the U. States' regiments, for the purpose of conferring upon the subjects of future operations. I wrote maj. gen. Hall to the same purport. On the 11th, I had received no answer from gen. Smyth; but in a note to me of the 10th, gen. Hall mentioned that gen. Smyth had not yet then agreed upon any day for the consultation.

In the mean time, the partial success of lieut. Elliott, at Black Rock, (of which, however, I have received no official information) began to excite a strong disposition in the troops to act. This was expressed to me through various channels in the shape of an *alternative*: that they must have *orders to act*; or at all hazards, they *would go home*. I forbear here commenting upon the obvious consequences to me, personally, of longer withholding my orders under such circumstances.

I had a conference with —— as to the possibility of getting some person to pass over to Canada and obtain correct information. On the morning of the 4th, he wrote to me that he had procured the man who bore his letter to go over. Instructions were given him; he passed over—obtained such information as warranted an immediate attack. This was confidentially communicated to several of my first officers and produced great zeal to act; more especially as it might have a controlling effect upon the movements at Detroit, where it was supposed general Brock had gone with all the force he dared spare from the Niagara frontier. The best preparations in my power were, therefore, made to dislodge the enemy from the Heights of Queenstown, and possess ourselves of the village, where the troops might be sheltered from the distressing inclemency of the weather.

Lieut. col. Fenwich's flying artillery, and a detachment of regular troops under his command, were ordered to be up in season from Fort Niagara. Orders were also sent to gen. Smyth to send down from Buffaloe such detachment of his brigade as existing circumstances in that vicinity would warrant. The attack was to have been made at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 11th, by crossing over in boats from the Old Ferry opposite the Heights. To avoid any embarrasment in crossing the river (which is here a sheet of violent eddies) experienced boatmen were procured to take the boats from the landing below to the place of embarkation. Lieut. Sim was considered the man of greatest skill for this service. He went ahead, and in the extreme darkness, passed the intended place far up the river; and there, in a most extraordinary manner, fastened his boat to the shore, and abandoned the detachment. In *this front boat* he had carried nearly every *oar* which was prepared for *all* the boats. In this agonizing dilemma, stood officers and men, whose ardor had not been cooled by exposure through the night to one of the most tremendous north east storms, which continued,—unabated, for twenty-eight hours, and deluged the whole camp. The approach of daylight extinguished every prospect of success, and the detachment returned to camp. Col. Van Rensselaer was to have commanded the detachment.

After this result, I had hoped the patience of the troops would have continued until I could submit the plan suggested in my leter of the 8th, that I might act under and in conformity to the opinion which might be then expressed. But my hope was idle; the previously excited ardor seemed to have gained new heat from the late miscarriage—the brave were mortified to stop short of their object, and the timid thought laurels half won by an attempt.

On the morning of the 12th, such was the pressure upon me from all quarters, that I became satisfied that my refusal to act might involve me in suspicion and the service in disgrace.

Viewing affairs at Buffalo as yet unsettled, I had immediately countermanded the march of gen. Smyth's brigade, upon the failure of the first expedition; but having now determined to attack Queenstown, I sent new orders to gen. Smyth to march; not with the view of his aid in the attack, for I considered the force detached sufficient, but to support the detachment should the conflict be obstinate and long continued.

Lieut. Col. Christie, who had just arrived at the Four Mile Creek, had late in the night of the first contemplated attack, gallantly offered me his own and his men's service; but he got my permission too late. He now again came forward; had a conference with col. Van Rensselaer, and begged that he might have the honor of a command in the expedition. The arrangement was made. Col. Van Rensselaer was to command one column of 300 militia; and lieut. col. Christie a column of the same number of regular troops.

Every precaution was now adopted as to boats, and the most confidential and experienced men to manage them. At an early hour in the night, lieut. col. Christie marched his detachment, by the rear road, from Niagara to Camp. At 7 in the evening lieut. col. Stranahan's regiment moved from Niagara Falls—At 8 o'clock Mead's—and at 9 lieut. col. Blan's regiment marched from the same place. All were in camp in good season. Agreeably to my orders issued upon this occasion, the two columns were to pass over together; and soon as the heights should be carried, lieut. colonel Fenwick's flying artillery was to pass over; then major Mullany's detachment of regulars; and the other troops to follow in order.

At dawn of day the boats were in readiness, and the troops commenced embarking, under the cover of a commanding battery mounting 2 eighteen pounders and 2 sixes. The movement was soon discovered, and a brisk fire of musketry was poured from the whole line of the Canada shore. Our battery then opened to sweep the shore; but it was, for some minutes, too dark to direct much fire with safety. A brisk cannonade was now opened upon the boats from 3 different batteries—our battery returned their fire, and occasionally threw grape upon the shore, and was itself served with shells from a small mortar of the enemy's

Colonel Scott, of the artillery, by hastening his march from Niagara Falls in the night, arrived in season to return the enemy's fire with 2 six pounders.

The boats were somewhat embarrassed with the eddies, as well as with a shower of shot; but col. Van Rensselaer, with about 100 men, soon effected his landing amidst a tremendous fire directed upon him from every point; but to the astonishment of all who witnessed the scene, this van of the column advanced slowly against the fire. It was a serious misfortune to the van, and indeed to the whole expedition, that in a few minutes after landing, col. Van Rensselaer received four wounds—a ball passed through his right thigh, entering just below his hip-bone—another shot passed through the same thigh, a little below—the third through the calf of his left leg—and a fourth cartused his heel—This was quite a crisis in the expedition. Under so severe a fire it was difficult to form raw troops. By some mismanagement of the boatmen, lieut. col. Christie did not arrive until some time after this, and was wounded in the hand in passing the river. Col. Van Rensselaer was still able to stand; and with great presence of mind ordered his officers to proceed with rapidity and storm the fort.—This service was gallantly performed, and the enemy driven down the hill in every direction. Soon after this both parties were considerably reinforced, and the conflict was renewed in various places—many of the enemy took shelter behind a stone guard house, where a piece of ordnance was briskly served. I ordered the fire of our battery directed upon the guard-house; and it was so effectually done, that with 8 or 10 shot the fire was silenced. The enemy then retreated behind a large store house; but in a short time the route became general, and the enemy's fire was silenced except from a one gun battery so far down the river as to be out of the reach of our heavy ordnance, and our light pieces could not silence it. A number of boats now passed over unanoyed, except from the one unsilenced gun. For some time after I had passed over, the victory appeared complete: but in the expectation of further attacks, I was taking measures for fortifying my camp immediately—the direction of this service I committed to lieut. Totten, of the engineers. But very soon the enemy were reinforced by a detachment of several hundred Indians from Chipawa—they commenced a furious attack; but were promptly met and routed by the rifle and bayonet. By this time, I perceived my troops were embarking very slowly. I passed immediately over to accelerate their movements; but to my utter astonishment, I found that at the moment when complete victory was in our hands, the ardour of the unengaged troops had completely subsided. I rode in all directions—urged men by every consideration to pass over—but in vain. Lieut. col. Bloom, who had been wounded in action, returned, mounted his horse and rode the camp; as did also Judge Peck, who happened to be here, exhorting the companies to proceed—but all in vain.

At this time a large reinforcement from Fort George were discovered coming up the river. As the battery on the hill was considered an important check against their ascending the heights, measures were immediately taken to send them a fresh supply of ammunition, as I had learnt there were only 20 shot for the 18 pounders. The reinforcement, however, obliqued to the right from the road, and formed a junction with the Indians in the rear of the heights. Finding to my infinite mortification, that no reinforcement would pass over; seeing that another severe conflict must commence; and knowing that the brave men on the heights were quite exhausted and nearly out of ammunition, all I could do was to send them a fresh supply of cartriges. At this critical moment I dispatched a note to Gen. Wadsworth, acquainting him with our situation—leaving the course to be pursued much to his own judgment—with assurance that if he thought best to retreat, I would endeavour to send as many boats as I could command and cover his retreat by every fire I could safely make. But the boats were dispersed—many of the boatmen had fled, panic struck—and but few got off. But my note could but little more than have reached gen. W. about 4 o'clock, when a most severe and obstinate conflict commenced and continued about half an hour, with a tremendous fire of cannon, flying artillery and musquetry. The enemy succeeded in re-possessing their battery; and gaining advantage on every side, the brave men who had gained the victory, exhausted of strength and ammunition, and grieved at the unpardonable neglect of their fellow-soldiers, gave up the conflict.

I can only add that the victory was really won; but lost for the want of a small reinforcement. *One third part of the idle men might have saved all.*

I have been so pressed with the various duties of burying the dead, providing for the wounded, collecting the public property, negociating an exchange of prisoners, and all the concerns consequent of such a battle, that I have not been able to forward this dispatch at as early an hour as I could have wished. I shall soon forward you another dispatch in which I shall endeavour to point out to you the conduct of some most gallant and deserving officers. But I cannot in justice close this without expressing the very great obligation I am under to brigadier general Wadsworth, col. Van Rensselaer, col. Scott, lt. cols. Christie and Fenwick, and capt. Gibson. Many others have also behaved most gallantly. As I have reason to believe that many of our troops fled to the woods with the hope of crossing the river, I have not been able to learn the probable number of killed, wounded, or prisoners. The slaughter of our troops must have been very considerable. And the enemy have suffered severely.

General Brock is among their slain, and his aid-de-camp, mortally wounded

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) STN. VAN RANSELAER, *Maj. Gen.*

Maj. Gen. Dearborn.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

Lewistown, 15th Oct. 1812.

SIR—For any further particulars respecting the action; the present situation and movements of our troops; the appearance of the enemy's situation; and our future prospects generally, I beg leave to refer you to Capt. Dox, who will have the honor to deliver you this dispatch. Capt. Dox is an intelligent officer, and much reliance may be placed on his information and judgment.

I am with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) STN. VAN RANSELAER.

Maj. Gen. Dearborn.

Extract of a letter from Maj. John Tipton, of Harrison county, (I. T.) to Col. Johnson of Scott county, Nov. 1st. 1812.

The Indians, on Friday and Saturday last, killed two men, and stole several horses, on the Drift-Wood, Fork of White river, in this county. One half of the militia of this county is ordered out, and will rendezvous at *Vallonia* on Saturday next; as you have once approbated the plan of destroying the Delaware Town, you would confer a great favour on our distressed country, by aiding us with some men on that day. We have written to the commandant of Clark county, from whom we expected aid.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 10, 1812.

THE ELECTION.

At the close of the poll in this county last evening, the votes were, for

The Republican or Madison ticket, as follows:

HUBBARD TAYLOR,	618
DUVAL PAYNE,	617
THOS. D. OWINGS,	616
WALKER BAYLOR,	616

And for the Federal and Clintonian, or SELF-TITLED *ticket, as follows:*

GENERAL BOSWELL,	75
ESQUIRE BEDINGER,	75
ESQUIRE TOMPSON,	75
and plain DAVID DODGE,	73 !!!

The result will be in about the same proportion to-morrow evening. We say, *plain* David Dodge, not from any motive of disrespect to him, but to distinguish him from his *self-titled* companions. He displays more good sense than the rest of the batch.

ELECTION NEWS.

In New-Jersey, the Federal party have succeeded in the late elections for the state legislature—the republicans there, however, express great confidence of being able to elect republican electors and members of congress. In Massachusetts, the senate and house of representatives have not agreed upon any plan for the appointment of electors of president and vice preident. It is therefore extremely probable the vote of that state will in consequence be *neutralized.*

MR. POPE'S SPEECH

Has at last appeared. We have not room to notice its contents generally in this paper—we therefore pass it over at this time, with the remark, that a correspondent has promised us some observations on it, and that the *Honorable* Senator contradicts the Fayette candidates, who stated at the last election, he was not a candidate for the U. S. Senate. *Amongst them be the contradiction.*

THE BATTLE OF QUEENSTOWN.

The misfortunes of our gallant army in this battle, were last week placed by the *Federal* paper of this town—as all public misfortunes are, by the federal party—on the shoulders of Mr. Madison. To day we publish the official letter of general Van Rensselaer—*himself a federalist*—who states, that he invaded Canada, because his army had become discontented, and from considerations of a *personal* nature—and who does not *even* insinuate, that he embarked on the expedition, either with an inefficient force under his command, or by orders from the war department—and who adds "that the victory was nearly won, but lost for the want of a small reinforcement"—and "that one third of the idle men might have SAVED ALL"! Those idle men, were doubtless, like the good federal governors of Connecticut, and Massachusetts, starting doubts and difficulties and constitutional questions, whilst the British and their Indian Allies, were butchering and scalping their countrymen.

The Logan contributions of clothing for the army have been forwarded to Vincennes, *for* the use of the army there.

The Franklin circuit court, have decided in the case WEST *vs* SEBRE, on an appeal, that the law passed at the last session of the Legislature increasing magistrates' jurisdiction to sums over five pounds and under fifty dollars is unconstitutional, and reversed the magistrates judgment on that ground.—*Argus.*

The Paris papers mention, slightly, the battle at Salamanca, July 22; say that Marmont had his right arm broken by a shell, and was wounded in two places in his side; that the retreat was in consequence of this accident; but that the army had returned to its positions at Tordesillas.

George Colbert writes to Gen. James Robertson, a few days ago, that the Creeks had invited the Chickasaws to a council, but from their situation with the whites they refused, informing them their depredations on the Chickasaw lands and march through the country with bloody hands, might induce the white people to think the Chickasaws were in company with them, if they had any thing to do with them. *Nash. Clar.*

The Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations of Indians, have lately agreed to abolish their old custom of retaliating for murder upon innocent persons; and have entered into a treaty with one-another to this effect, to which the United States agents were witnesses.

The citizens of Georgia, continue to be very much annoyed by the Spaniards of Florida, who have set the Indians on their frontiers, and invited their negroes to run off. To the ports of Florida, American prizes are sent by the English; and considerable numbers of troops landed from the West Indies.

COMMUNICATION.

Certain Bank Directors lately gave a party and invited among others, old friend *Broadbrim.* All men wondered at it. The truth is, they wished all *friends* to attend, and such as could possibly be made so. *Quere.*—Did old *Broadbrim* go to spy out the nakedness of the land, or to be made a Clintonian? These banks are *cunning* machines.

COMMUNICATION.

"SIMON" has waited with anxiety, for Mr. Pope's reply, as promised in a late "*Statesman.*"

Rees's Cyclopædia.

THE first and second part of the 19th and the first part of the 20th vol. of this work has just been received at this office, and is ready for delivery.

A Still for Sale.

Enquire of George Coons.

46 tf *November* 10, 1812.

Just Received,

AND for sale at the office of the *Reporter*, a fresh supply of the latest editions of the following most necessary publications.

Military Dictionary,
Military Library,
Infantry Hand-Book,
Hand-Book for Riflemen,
Neef on Education,
Gondillac's Logic,
Commentary on Montesque's spirit of laws.

Lexington, November 9th, 1812. 46-tf

For Sale,

A FEW valuable LAW BOOKS, which may be had on very cheap terms. Enquire of the printer.

46-tf *Lexington, Nov.* 12, 1812.

MR. VOS respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his painting shop is removed to the house on Limestone street, lately occupied by Mr. Hannegan, as an Academy.

46-2t *November* 10, 1812.

Lots for Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 14th inst. on the premises, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, *fifteen elegant* BUILDING LOTS, situated on the south-east side of Main-Cross street, between 3d and 4th streets, Lexington; measuring each 50 feet fronting on Cross street, and extending 140 feet back to a ten feet alley. One sixth part of the purchase money must be in cash, within 60 days from the day of sale, for which a negotiable note with good endorser will be required—the remainder may be discharged within 12 months in cash, carpenter's, mason's, brick-layer's, plaisterer's and glazier's work, including materials, at cash price.

JOHN BRADFORD.

November 7th, 1812.

P. S. The sale of the above property, was to have taken place to-day, but was postponed on account of the weather. 46 1t

---

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Nicholasville, Jessamine county, the 31st day of October, 1812, and if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters—viz:

John Taylor	Polly Dunn
William Hughs	Thomas Wilson
Eliza January	Doc. John Ward
Keziah Jinkins	George W. Graves
William Roper	James Smith
Hannah Lewis	John Ficklin
James Dinwiddie	Patsey Summers
John H. Clark	David Baker
Morgan Brown	Curtis Shelton
Peter Mason	Micaijah Clark
James Dunn	Charles Johnson
Humphrey Smith	Samuel H. Woodson
John Harl, Esq.	James Corethers
Micajah Clark	William Hughs
James Corathers	Armstrong Noel
John H. Clark	Thomas M'Queen
Isaiah Elkins	John Taylor
Nelson Turner, Esq.	Reuben Hudson
Thomas Lewis	William Philips
James Faulconer	Andrew Pickett
Theodosia Elkin	Jacob Sallee
Levin Arnett	George Walker
William Stuart	William Philips
Dr. Peter Poindexter	Travillian Lewis
Andrew Morron	William L. Murphy
Mary Taylor	Peter Heifner
Richard Blanton	Moses Wilson
Thomas Briant	Aaron Alexander
Betsey Floyd	Daniel Easley
John Barr	Williamson Pilmer
Richard Robinson	Hugh Christman
George Walker, Esq.	Lawrence Young
The Clerk of Jessamine	William M'Dowell
Elias Griffith	Benjamin Elkin
William Sublett	Mrs. William Lewis
Robert Clark	Samuel M'Cund
John Taylor	Reuben Hulslin
John Harl	Benjamin Elkin
George Walker Esq.	Lawrence J. Daley
Wm. Jameson	

B. NETHERLAND, P. M.

FARMERS—LOOK OUT,

50 CENTS PER BUSHEL

FOR SOUND AND WELL CLEANED

BARLEY,

Will be given next fall by John Coleman, brewer, (late of Philadelphia) who intends establishing an extensive

PORTER AND ALE BREWERY

IN THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON.

Seed Barley may be had about the middle of next month, on application to Capt. J. Postlethwait, Lexington.

Nov. 3, 1812. 4 t 2m*.

For Sale.

3000 gallons whiskey good quality,
Orleans sugar in barrels,
Coffee in bags,

To be sold low for cash or approved paper on a short credit, by

WILLIAM LEAVY.

Lexington, Oct. 30, 1812. tf

For Sale,

AT TWELVE MONTHS CREDIT,

ON Thursday the 12th day of November next, on Curd's road, two and an half miles from Lexington, at the late dwelling of JOHN KAY, dec. a part of the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of *BROOD MARES* and *COLTS*, of the best blood--Also some *YOUNG GELDINGS, COWS & CALVES—FARMING UTENSILS*, &c.—Some *CROP TOBACCO.* The purchaser giving bond with approved security for all sums over *twenty shillings*—that and under cash in hand. The sales to begin at 10 o'clock, when due attention will be paid by the executors.

ROBERT KAY,
MERRYMAN B. CURD.

October 22, 1812. 44-2t.

Jessamine County.

TAKENup by John Jackson, living on the waters of Hickman creek, a bay mare, with a small star in her forehead, about five years old next spring, and about 14 1-2 hands high, appraised to $ 20 before me.

JOHN METCALF, J. P. J. C.

September, 10th, 1812. 45-3t.

MERCY.

BY SELLECK OSBORN.

To crown creation's mighty plan,
Th' Almighty mandate thunder'd forth,
"Let procreant earth produce a MAN!"
And straight the creature sprang to birth.

Health, strength and beauty cloth'd his frame;
He mov'd with majesty and grace;
A bright, a pure angelic flame
Illum'd each feature of his face.

Upon his brow sat calm repose,
His eyes with love and mildness shone!
Till a grim band of imps arose,
And mark'd the victim for their own.

There HATE, in livid hues pourtray'd
The gnashing teeth the bloodshot eye!
There curst INGRATITUDE display'd
The foulest blot, the blackest eye.

And AVARICE, ambitious too
To plant her odious image there,
Cast o'er his cheeks a sallow hue,
And wrinkled marks of worldly care.

In wrath th' Eternal view'd the stain
Which marr'd the offspring of his word,
Spurn'd the weak wretch with high disdain,
And bade stern JUSTICE lift the sword!

But MERCY, heav'ns loveliest child,
Imploring, knelt before the throne—
Alternate pray'd, and wept, and smil'd,
With angel sweetness all her own—

Then turn'd to MAN, with kind embrace,
And went to see his dire decay;
Her tears fell plenteous on his face,
And wash'd the hideous blots away!

FROM THE SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MICHAEL WIGGINS IN DEBT.

Debt is a mouse trap—when you once begin,
You'll find it no great matter to get in,
But rather puzzling to get out again;
This fact one Michael Wiggins found so true,
That he determined to get out of view,
So took snug lodging at a secret lane.

Here, at his window plac'd, the cunning dog,
Hugging himself on being thus *incog*
Reflected on the horrors of the Fleet,
"True," he exclaim'd, "these lodgings are but mean,
And in the day, I cannot well be seen—
Still liberty, dear liberty is ever sweet!"

But quickly broken were his reveries,
For lo! athwart the dusty street he sees,
A wretched, sinful, and despairing elf,
Fast'ning a rope the iron lamp post round,
Mounting the steps and with a fatal bound,
Just going to take a swing and hang himself.

Up Michael starts—compassion lends his wings,
Rushes down stairs—the door wide open flings,
And with his cries the neighbourhood alarms;
Arriving just in time the rope to grasp,
Untie the death dispensing noose, and clasp
The sinking victim in his open arms.

"Ah!" cries the prostrate wretch, in deep distress,
"How can I ere my gratitude express,
Sav'd to myself, my children and my wife!
Oh! that myself, my wife, and children seven,
May daily pour your name in prayers to Heaven!
Tell me, oh tell to whom I owe my life?"

Says Michael with a blush of modest sense,
"I'm but the instrument of Providence,
Which mighty ends by humble means procures;
To Heav'n alone your gratitude should tend,
In me however, view your future friend;
My name is Michael Wiggins--what is yours?"

Quick starting up, and seizing Michael fast,
"So!" cries the man, "I've found you then at last;
There's no mistake, I've nabb'd you now my lad!
Sly as you are, at length your fairly bit,
I am a *Bailiff*—this is a writ,
So master *Wiggey*, come along to quod!"

The following anecdote relative to the late splendid action between the Constitution and Gurriere, derived from an unquestionable source, is worthy of record, as it is characteristic of the coolness, prudence and superior skill of the gallant American commander:—

When the frigates had approached within cannon shot the firing was commenced by the Gurriere. Capt. Hull was at the time walking the quarter deck. Shortly after the first fire from the British frigate, Lieut. Morris, who was so severely wounded in the action, came up from the gun deck, and informed Capt. Hull that "the enemy had fired and killed two men—shall we return the fire? "No sir," replied Hull.

Shortly after he again returned—"Sir, they have fired and killed two more men—shall we fire?—"No Sir," was the reply—ere a few minutes had elapsed, the gallant Morris, impatient for the contest, appeared again and in an earnest tone, wished to know whether they might *now* fire—Hull after pausing a moment and surveying the position of the ships exclaimed—"Yes, Sir, you may now fire."

"The order was promptly obeyed, and the effect produced by the first discharge showed with what propriety the American Commander has restrained the ardour and impetuosity of his brave crew—when he saw the effect of his fire, he immediately exclaimed—"By—that vessel is ours." *Poulson.*

We pronounce the story in the Boston Gazette that "capt. Dacres ordered all the *Americans* on board the Gurriere, below, during the action with the Constitution," to be infamously false; having seen and conversed with one of the unfortunate men impressed on board that ship—who declared he was obliged during that action to *point the cannon against his own country.—N. H. Post.*

SUNBURY, (Pa.) Sept. 4.

A NEW CASE.

On Sunday last a man by the name of Walton, from Luzerne county, entered the court house in this town, took a seat at the counsel table, produced shaving apparatus, and was about commencing the operation of shaving his beard (which had not been taken off for upwards of three years, and was nearly a foot in length.) His strange conduct and appearance attracted the attention of the court and every person present. The court to prevent interruption, ordered the man to be taken away. He resisted, and was at legth indulged by the court. He said he had been commanded by his Maker to do it on that very day, in presence of the court, and with the same razor which he produced. Warm water was provided, and he soon disencumbered himself of his beard—put up his shaving utensils, thanked the court for their indulgence, and waddled off seemingly pleased. *Sunbury Times.*

THE BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE.

We have seen the original drawing of the march and encampment, and the movements in action at the battle of Tippecanoe, an event which sheds so much lustre on the valor of those who fell and those whose discipline and valor achieved it, and with however unusual and great loss, blasted the most formidable Indian conspiracy which the British have ever embodied among the Indian tribes.

We understand that the drawings of this military enterprize, are to be committed to the hands of the engraver, ornamented with a portrait of the gallant Col. DAVEISS, who fell in that action, and at a very moderate price; the proceeds of the subscription to be appropriated to the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of the gallant Daveiss.

This memorable event merits on various accounts particular commemoration; whether taken in a political or historical light, or viewed by the military man as an incentive to discipline and an example for public virtue and personal gallantry, it cannot but meet the countenance and the patronage of all men of all parties who feel a pride in the virtue and valor of America, and the honor of the American nation.—*Aurora.*

☞ Subscribers to the above engraving received at the office of the Reporter.]

We understand that a striking likeness of His Excellency *Wm. H. Harrison* will accompany the engraving, as also that of Col. *Boyd*, if it possibly can be procured.

MASON'S INN.

MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY.

The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened

House of Entertainment.

HE returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.

January 14, 1812. 12-tf

Mountsterling Hotel.

JOSEPH SIMPSON

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately moved into that large and commodious building, formerly leased by him to Mr. Thrutton Taylor, where those who may be pleased so favor him with their custom may be assured, that every attention and assiduity will be paid to their accommodation and convenience. Travellers and others who may choose to be retired from the noise incident to public houses, can at all times be provided with comfortable private rooms. The utmost care will be taken to keep his bar well furnished with the most choice liquors the state will afford. His Stables are large and convenient, and attended by an excellent Ostler, whose diligence, fidelity and long experience in his business, well fit him for the performance of his duties.

Pasturage through the summer season and provender at all times will be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

Way bills, on an extensive scale, furnished travellers on application at the bar.

Mountsterling, Ky. May 4, 1812. 20-tf

Wanted,

THREE or four apprentices to learn the machine making business. Also one to the white smith's business; boys from fourteen to seventeen years of age who can come well recommended will be taken on liberal terms by the subsciber living on water street—where can be had on short notice machines for carding and spinning cotton and wool made on the most approved plans.

JOHN MARSH.

Lexington, July 13th 1812. 20-tf

THOMAS YOUNG

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will keep a

BARBER'S SHOP

On Market street, adjoining M'Calla, Gains & Co's Apothecary Shop, and nearly opposite John Keiser's tavern. He keeps for sale spanish and domestic segars, and prime chewing tobacco, &c. &c. &c.

30-1y LEXINGTON, KY.

Stolen

FROM my farm about the 24th of August, a *Light Bay Horse* 9 or 10 years old, about 15 hands 1 inch high, has a small star in his forehead, a small white saddle spot on his right side, thick mane & tail, nicked, but dont carry a high tail, low before, paces long and trots, carries his head low, short pastern joints, and in good order. A reasonable reward will be given for the horse, or for the discovery and prosecution of the thief to conviction.

Robert Barr.

Fayette, Sept. 12, 1812. 38-tf

N. B. If branded, he has Br on the near shoulder.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Madison county, Ky. on the night of the fourteenth inst. a strawberry

ROAN HORSE,

five or six years old, about fifteen hands high, well made, trots and canters well and will rack a little if pushed to it—both hind feet white, (I believe) and a black spot in the white of one or both of said feet. Branded on the ribs on the near side, 76; who ever delivers me the horse and detects the thief, or delivers the horse alone, or gives me information so that I get him again, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOSEPH BARNETT.

June 26, 1812. 30

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from Lexington, about the 25th September last, a *dark bay Horse*, 12 or 13 years old, upwards of 15 hands high, black mane and tail—when he trots he throws one of his fore feet (I believe the right) very much out, occasioned by a strain—switch tail—marked with the collar and geers; but no other mark recollected. Also, a *Bright Bay Horse*, 5 or 6 years old, 14 ½ hands high, all four feet white, small blaze in his face, a number of white spots on his fore legs; somewhat the appearance of a surfeit, switch tail, no brand. For the delivery of the above horses to the subscriber, the above reward will be paid, or five dollars for either.

E. YEISER.

Lexington, Oct, 16, 1812. 43-tf

Harrison Circuit Court,

September Term, 1812, *set.*

PHILIP T. RICHARDSON, & JACOB LAUDEMAN, *Pl'ffs against* ANDREW M'KEMSON & JOHN M'KEMSON, *Def'ts.* } *In Chancery.*

THIS day came the complainants by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that the defendant Andrew M'Kimson is no inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, on motion of the said complainants, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of our next February term, and answer the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken against him for confessed, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper in this state for eight weeks successively.

(A copy.) Attest,

40-8t *Andrew Moore, D. Clk.*

A great bargain for Cash in hand.

A SMALL FARM containing one hundred acres, with a handsome, new and convenient one story brick house & smoke house; also an ice house, and other useful log buildings; an excellent never failing spring: seventy-five acres under good fence, and in sight of the Stroud's road, two and a half miles from Lexington court-house. This land lies remarkably well, and is divided into 33 acres cleared, the balance wood. The buildings and other improvements have cost upwards of two thousand five hundred dollars within eighteen months, it will be sold for three thousand five hundred.—Possession may be had in a few weeks: the title to this tract is indisputable. It is presumed this property, from its vicinity to the town and other advantages, would be found a suitable residence for a man of business. For further particulars, enquire of *Edward Church*, living on the place.

September 30th, 1812. 41-tf.

PREVENTION *BETTER THAN CURE.*

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS, IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent & Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the tomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They had been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of varions dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard,

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

ITCH CURED,

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication, or other destructive intemperance; the unskilful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad lyings in, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consumptions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

Hahn's True & Genuine German Corn Plaister, Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, jun. by his widow in New York.

☞ They are for sale in Kentucky (*By her particular appointment*) at the stores of *Waldemard Mentelle*, Lexington, and *Dudley, Trigg & Dudley*, in Frankfort.

FOR SALE,

The following tracts of LAND, in the state of Tennessee:

One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on the west side of Richland creek.

One of 3000 Acres,

Lying on the south side of Tennessee River, opposite to the mouth of Duck River.

One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on a branch of the waters of Elk-River.

One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on the waters of Elk-River, a branch of the Tennessee, including a remarkable arge Spring, known by the name of

FINDLESTON'S SPRING.

Also—3200 Acres,

Part of a tract known by the name of GOOSE PASTURES—12 miles below Nashville on the Cumberland River,

The titles to the above are indisputable.—For terms and further particulars, application to be made to

ANDREW F. PRICE, *Lexington, K.*
Or ANTHONY FOSTER, *Nashville.*

Also for sale, several

HOUSES & LOTS,

In the town of Danville, Kentucky, formerly the property of William Thomson. Application to be made to Daniel M'Ilvoy, of said town.

March, 1812.

Wholesale.

SEVENTY-FIVE barrels of Coffee and Sugar at Philadelphia prices.
500 packets Pins do. do.
Forrest and 6-4 and 7-4 Cloths assorted, double milled cassimers
Bennett Cord and toilinett Waistcoating
Worsted Hosiery
Irish linens and brown Holland
Furniture and chocolate Chintzes
Black and coloured Barcelona Handkerchiefs
Black Modes and Sattins
Twilled Opera Sarsnett, Peelong, Edging and Lace
Black and coloured Cambric Muslins
Dimities, cotton Cassimeres, cotton and silk hosiery
Sleeves, Gloves and Mittens
Plain and sprig mull and seeding Muslins, Robes and pulicut Handkerchiefs
Ribbons, Ferrets, sewing Silks, Twists, white and coloured Threads, Tapes and Needles
12 bales India Muslins, Checks, Madras and romall Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Black Senshaws, plain and plaid Sarsnets
Black & coloured Crapes, Canton Handkerchiefs
200 Russian Morocco Skins.

All of which, together with a choice parcel of *Madeira Wine, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin*, and *Young Hyson Teas*, are offered for sale low, and on accommodating terms, by

J. P. SCHATZELL,
East corner of Main and Mill streets, Lexington.

October 12.—42-tf.

George Anderson

HAS just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former assortment, the following articles, viz—

Madeira, Port and Sherry Wines	Shad
French Brandy	Oysters
Jamaica Spirits	Best Spanish and Common Segars
Cherry Bounce	Scotch, Rappee and Moccouba Snuff
Lime Juice	Nutmegs
Lump & Loaf Sugar	Mace
Coffee	Cloves
Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson Teas	Cinnamon
Chocolate	Isinglass
Prunes	Liquorice
Figgs	Castor Oil
Almonds	Essence of Peppermint
Currants	Sweet Oil
Tamorands	Mustard
Raisins	Race & ground Ginger
Cheese,	Arnetto
Cocoa Nuts	Windsor Soap
Scotch Herrings	Window Glass 8 by 10 and 10 by 12
Pickled Herrings	

38-tf *September* 15, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs the public that he has removed his

COMMISSION STORE,

To the house lately occupied by Mr. Gatewood, adjoining Mr W. Leavy's store, where he continues to sell, make and repair Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, gilt and plain; he has lately received an assortment of the most fashionable Looking Glasses, and a most complete assortment of toys for children, more extensive than any before imported, and very cheap.

Likewise—Large Glasses for picture frames
Clock do.
Cotton by the Bale
White Lead of the first quality
Box Raisins
Prunes
Mackarels
Herrings

and a variety of Groceries and dry Goods

32 W. MENTELLE.

FRESH GOODS.

Samuel & George Trotter

Have just received and are now opening at their store on Main street, Lexington, an extensive and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they wish to dispose of chiefly by wholesale. Terms of payment—cash, or approved negotiable paper at short sight.

31-tf *Lexington, 24th July*, 1812.

WILLIAM ROSS.

Boot, Shoe & Grocery Store,

NEXT door to Mr. John Keiser's, and nearly opposite the market house—where he has just received from Philadelphia, a large and elegant assortment of *Boots, Shoes & Groceries*, to wit:—

Fairtop and back strap Boots	slippers
Cossack do.	Children's morocco & leather shoes
Three quarters do.	Children's morocco hats
Men's fine leather lined Shoes	Morocco skins of different colours
Men's Shoes with straps for buckles	White welting skins
Men's fine leather and morocco pumps	Boot tassels and shoe strings
Men's coarse shoes	Boot cord and shoe binding
Boys fine and coarse shoes	Skins of different colours
Ladies London dress kid and morocco shoes	Boot webbing for boot straps
Ladies kid spangled	Black ball of the best quality
Ladies morocco do.	Varnish for boots and shoes
Ladies morocco shoes with straps	Calf skins
Ladies plain morocco slippers of different colours	Spanish soal leather
Ladies morocco cork soal shoes	Russia bristles and hair brooms
Ladies leather ties and	Scrubbing and shoe brushes.

GROCERIES.

Madeira, Port & Sherry WINES	Nutmegs, cinnamon & cloves
Fourth proof Jamaica spirits	Allspice, ginger and pepper
Fourth proof French brandy	Madder, copperas, indigo and allum
Fourth proof Holland gin	Spanish and common segars, best quality
Peach brandy and old whiskey	Chewing and smoking tobacco
Porter in bottles	Soft shell almonds
Lemon and lime juice	Box raisins and prunes
Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson and Hyson skin Teas	Salmon, shad, mackarel and codfish
Coffee, Chocolate and Rice	Scotch and pickled herrings
Loaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugars	Cotton, skates and marbles
Liquorice ball and candied sugar	Demuth, Lancaster & Rappee snuff, No. 1.

All of which will be sold low for CASH in hand.

38-tf *Lexington, Sept.* 5, 1812.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Prime British Goods,

Opened at Mr. Norton's nail-store, opposite the market-house, for one month only.

Superfine broad cloths	Irish linens
Cassimeres	Pelisse cloth
Hosiery	Velvet
Callicoes	Corduroye
Silks	Bennett's cord
Ribbons	Fustians
Vestings	Linen cambric
Sheetings	Threads, &c. &c.

CASH WILL BE GIVEN FOR

Barley.

Apply as above.

45-4w Lexington, 2d Nov. 1812.

Ellis & Trotter,

Have just opened in their store on Main street formerly occupied by David Williamson, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash.

31-tf *Lexington, July* 21, 1812.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER

WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR

SALT-PETRE,

At their Store in Lexington, during present year.

January 1st, 1812.

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

A Splendid Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE KIND,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY.

17-tf *Lexington, April* 17, 1812.

Silver Platers, Silver Smiths & Brass Founders.

I. & E. WOODRUFF,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches, at their former stand opposite the Branch Bank, on Main street, Lexington. They return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

They have, and intend keeping on hand, a general assortment of

Gold & Silver Ware,

Plated Candlesticks, Castors, &c.

OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS.

ALSO, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

BRIDLE BITS, STIRRUP IRONS &c.

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS.

ALL KINDS OF

Carriage and Harness Mounting, Carriage & Gig Springs, Coach Lace, Fringe & Tassels.

Also, a general assortment of

Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels & Tongs, Door Knockers, &c.

Which they will dispose of very low for Cash,

ALL KINDS OF

Brass Work for Machinery, Clock Work, &c.

CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.

Always on hand.

Wanted immediately, an *APPRENTICE* to the Brass Founding business. Also, one to the White Smith business. Any person wishing to learn either of the above branches, will be received on very liberal terms.

The highest price in cash will be given for old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

26-tf *June* 22d, 1812.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the generous public that he has just received from Philadelphia, the fall fashions for this season, and it is with pleasure that he informs them he has at present some of the best workmen in Kentucky. He requests those who have favored him with their custom, to accept his humble thanks; and those who may choose to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done as well as it can be in any part of the world.

And he informs those gentlemen of the army, that he has just received a large supply of *Silver & Gold Lace Cord, &c.* and all kinds of trimmings suitable for uniforms.

SAMUEL OWINGS.

ctober 26, 1812. 44-t

STONE CUTTING.

ROBERT RUSSELL,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgements to the public for the very liberal encouragement which he has received since he has commenced his business of stone cutting in Lexington, and solicits a continuance of public favor The business will be hereafter carried on under the firm of

Robert Russell, & Co.

In all its various branches. The firm are furnished with an ample supply of stone for all purposes, both free-stone and marble; and work of any kind shall be performed by them at the shortest notice, executed in the neatest manner, and as cheap as any in the state. Part trade will be received in payment, and the prices made known when the work is bespoke. The old stand is still occupied, situated near the ail, on Limestone street.

4--1y *January 17th*, 1812.

Mrs. Edy M'Kinney,

TAKE NOTICE—that I shall attend at the house of Richard West, in Fayette county, on the second Monday in April next, between the hours of ten in the morning and two in the evening, to take the deposition of said Richard West, to be read as evidence in a suit in chancery depending in the Jessamine circuit court, wherein I am plaintiff and you are defendant. And on the day following, I shall attend at the dwelling house of Joshua Carter in Jessamine county, between the hours of six o'clock in the morning, and two in the evening, to take the deposition of said Carter and his wife, to be read as evidence in the said suit.

JAMES M'KINNEY.

Nov. 2, 1812. 45 3t.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.